

CHAPTER SIX

Understanding Land Ethics: Protecting the Ground You're On

Chapter Overview

Goal: Students will understand the concept of land ethics and their responsibility to being good citizens to the land.

Objectives: Students will define and discuss the term “land ethic,” discuss specific situations and behaviors that demonstrate ethics answer questions about land ethics and OHV trail use during a Land Ethic Jeopardy game, and work cooperatively with teammates.

Materials Needed: Overhead projector and Ethic overlay, Land Ethic Jeopardy overlay, cover squares, large flip-chart for Land Ethic Jeopardy score pad, permanent marker, erasable markers for overlays, Myth Busting Cards (one set has the answers on the back, the other set does not.)

Duration: 45 minutes for Ethic discussion and Myth Busting activity
45 minutes for Land Ethic Jeopardy activity

In Brief

Learning about ethical behavior is a critical part of protecting the land for future use.

Throughout the activities in Chapter Six, students will learn what an ethic is and the myths and facts of putting ethics into action. Students will then put their knowledge to the test as they compete in teams for Land Ethic Jeopardy.

Activity 6.1 – What is an Ethic?

Step 1: Begin by asking the students what they think an “Ethic” is. Use the “Ethic” overhead to read to the students and discuss.

An ETHIC

An ethic is a body of moral principles or values associated with a particular culture or group.

***Ethical** pertains to what is right or wrong in conduct and ethics are rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular group or culture. Beyond Fair Chase, by Jim Posewitz, 1994*

Ethics apply to all aspects of our lives, including our environment, even as recreationists using the land for our enjoyment. This is called a **“Land Ethic.”**

Step 2: Discuss the following examples with students and the land ethics associated with each example.

Example:

On a picnic in a park, a behavior that indicates a land ethic would be picking up all the litter around the area, and properly disposing of it. A behavior that would

indicate lack of a land ethic would be throwing plates, cups, and silverware onto the ground before leaving the park.

For OHV riding, a land ethic also applies. Ethical OHV riders respect the land they ride on, and minimize their impact to wildlife, trails, and fragile areas like meadows and wetlands.

Example:

An OHV rider is on a designated trail and arrives at an open meadow area. An example of a positive land ethic would be to stay on the right trail. To drive through the middle of the meadow and off the trail would be an indication of a lack of land ethics.

Activity 6.2 - Myth Busting

- Step 1:** Hand out 10 Myth Busting Cards. (Appendix B)
- Step 2:** Ask the students to put the card face down in front of them.
- Step 3:** Ask one student to read their card and tell whether they think the information on the card is a fact or a myth. After the reader has read their card aloud and made their decision, ask the group for discussion. Do they agree? Disagree?
- Step 4:** Encourage discussion.

Instructor's Note: *There are two sets of Myth Busting Cards – one set has the answers on the back side of each card. If you are short on time, simply read or have a student read each Myth Busting Card to the class and ask them to respond. During each follow-up discussion, emphasize the concepts and words that are underlined since these concepts are important for the follow-up Land Ethic Jeopardy activity.*

Activity 6.2 **Myth Busting** **Questions**

1. Chasing or harassing wildlife and other animals from your OHV is OK if it is not during hunting season.

MYTH

Chasing big game from your OHV is illegal at all times. If you use your OHV during hunting season, use it only to reach the area where you want to hunt. Never hunt animals from your OHV. While chasing other animals may not be illegal it is unethical.

Big game congregate in area called winter range during the cold winter months. These animals are often highly stressed in the winter due to cold temperatures and low quality of feed. Often times, winter range areas are closed to OHV riders to protect such animals. Respect trail closures on winter range that are intended to protect wildlife and their habitat.

Calving grounds are areas where big game have their young in the spring. During this time, the animals are stressed and vulnerable to predators. Trails near calving grounds may be closed in the spring to protect the animals. Respect the temporary trail closures to maintain **Security Habitat** for wildlife and their young.

2. OHV use does not bother birds.
MYTH

Ground nesting birds may be highly affected by OHVs if people ride near their nesting areas. OHVs may directly destroy the nests or stress the parent birds so they abandon the nests.

Special nesting areas are called **nesting grounds** and they deserve protection. Often times, trails are closed near nesting grounds **in the spring** when the birds are nesting and raising young. Respect the seasonal trail closures that protect valuable nesting grounds.

3. If you are riding and see an elk, keep your engine running quietly. Stay on the trail, and slowly ride away from the animal.
FACT

Stopping your OHV and getting off your vehicles, stresses animals and usually chases them away from you. If an animal **changes behavior** when you appear, you are too close and need to move away. Keep your machine running quietly and smoothly. Always **ride slowly away** from wildlife.

4. You can ride OHVs anywhere on public land.
MYTH

During certain times of the year, trails may be closed to protect the land or special wildlife habitats, such as **winter range, calving areas, or nesting grounds**. Before leaving on a ride, review a travel map to see if there are any travel restrictions on the trails you intend to use.

Wilderness Areas are special primitive areas where motorized vehicles are not permitted. Respect Wilderness Areas that require foot or horse travel only.

5. Riding near the edge of streams and rivers requires special precautions.
FACT

The green ribbons of vegetation found along the edges of streams, rivers, and lakes are called **riparian areas**. These areas stabilize the **stream banks**, filter **sediment** to protect the water quality, and provide food and shelter for fish and wildlife.

Riparian areas are fragile and can be destroyed easily. Excessive use can result in loss of vegetation and increased **erosion**, which causes sediment to move into the water and reduces water quality. Protect riparian areas by avoiding them when possible. If you can't bypass the area, go easy. Don't roost (excessively spin) your tires and make sure to cross streams only at designated crossing sites.

6. Removing the spark arrester from your OHV makes it go faster.

MYTH

Spark arresters do not affect speed. However, they do prevent sparks from coming off an OHV and can help to reduce the risk of starting a fire from sparks. Never remove a spark arrester-they are legally required on public land.

7. Trails are most fragile in the springtime.

FACT

Trails are wet and boggy in the spring because of snowmelt and rain. Depending on the elevation, trails can remain wet through early summer. When trails are wet they are very susceptible to erosion or soil loss. Trails become gullies and channel water, which then causes more erosion. Riding OHVs in wet meadows causes deep ruts, long-term damage, and scars on the landscape. Also, water bars in the trail are more easily dislodged when trails are wet. Water bars divert water off the trail-always leave them in place. Autumn is another time that trails may be fragile and eroded easily. Do not ride your OHV on wet or muddy trails. Respect temporary spring and autumn trail closures to protect the land. Failing to heed temporary trail closures may lead to permanent trail closures. Check with your local land management agency for trail conditions and closure information.

8. You don't have to ask permission to ride on private land.

MYTH

Always ask permission to ride on private land, even if you know the landowner. Landowners will usually post signs to designate No Trespassing restrictions.

9. Leaving gates as you found them is important to public land agencies and landowners.

FACT

If you come to a closed gate, make sure to close it immediately after you pass through. Never leave a gate open-even for a minute-if it was closed when you arrived. Closing gates is important to public agencies and landowners in order to keep livestock in pastures. To protect your right to ride, always leave gates as you found them.

10. Riding up and down a stream bank causes erosion and damages life in the stream.

FACT

Try to minimize your impact on stream banks. Don't ride parallel to stream banks and in stream channels. If you have to cross a stream, ride straight across the stream at a location with the least amount of grade. Whenever possible, use constructed crossings such as bridges and fords. All wet areas are sensitive to erosion, soil displacement (ruts), and compaction. Avoid riding

through marshes, wet meadows, or on stream banks and lakeshores. Be a good neighbor and citizen and take care of the land and water!

11. You don't need a license to operate an OHV.

MYTH

In order to operate an OHV in Utah you must have either a current drivers license or have completed an OHV course and be in possession of an education certificate.

Activity 6.3 – Land Ethic Jeopardy

It is important to conduct the Myth Busting activity before you play Land Ethic Jeopardy with the students, so students will have enough information to answer the questions.

- Step 1:** Divide your students into three teams. Students will take turns being the “contestant.” The contestants are given the answer and must provide the question. Contestants must answer with “Who is...” or “What is....”
Example:
*The game show host might say, "This part of an OHV is round and black."
The contestant would reply, "What is a tire?"*
- Step 2:** Put the Land Ethic Jeopardy overlay on the overhead and have cover squares ready.
- Step 3:** Randomly select a team to go first. The first contestant of team one will choose a category and amount.
Example:
"I'd like 'Habitats' for 100 please."
- Step 4:** The instructor will read the question for the associated category. (Questions included on pages 45 and 46)
- Step 5:** The first contestant to raise his/her hand will be selected to answer. If the first contestant answers incorrectly, the same question will go to the next person whose hand was raised. This process continues until the question is answered correctly. *A bell or buzzer for each team may also be used.*
- Step 6:** The first contestant to answer the question correctly is awarded the points on the flip chart or on the board. If none of the contestants know the answer, review the answer with the group.
- Step 7:** The first “set” of participants moves to the back of the line and new team members come forward to answer a new question. No penalty is given for incorrect answers. Use the cover squares to cover the points already chosen.
- Step 8:** When all of the questions have been asked, move on to the “*Final Round*.”
- Step 9:** For the “*Final Round*” read all the instructions to the students prior to beginning.
- Step 9a.:** Hand out a piece of paper and a pen to each team.
- Step 9b:** The instructor can either choose out of the three provided categories or give each team a separate question. Give the teams the name of the category they will be discussing. Have the teams discuss how many of their points they want to wager on the category. They may not use more points than they accrued. Write the wagered amount next to the team’s number.
- Step 9c:** Ask the question for the category. Give each team one minute to discuss and decide on their answer. If they answer correctly, award them the number of points they wagered. If they answer incorrectly, deduct their wager from their total score. The team with the most points at the end of the “*Final Round*” is the winner.

Activity 6.3
Land Ethic Jeopardy
Questions and Answers

WILDLIFE

Questions

- 100 Respect temporary trail closures to protect this special bird habitat.
- 200 This is the season when many game animals are most stressed and should be left alone.
- 300 Chasing big game from your OHV is illegal and is not considered ethical behavior for this popular sport in Utah.
- 400 When you see wildlife, stay seated and keep your machine moving slowly, in this direction.
- 500 This is the most accurate sign given by an animal that you are TOO close and need to back-off quietly.

Answers

- 100 What are nesting grounds?
- 200 What is winter?
- 300 What is hunting?
- 400 What is away from the wildlife?
- 500 What are changes in behavior or it runs away?

WATER

Questions

- 100 These areas are very sensitive to damage and erosion and you should not ride through them on your OHV.
- 200 Never remove these logs or rubber strips across the trail that diverts water off the trail. These structures prevent the trail from becoming a gully.
- 300 Riding your OHV along the edge of a stream will damage the vegetation and result in erosion of this important part of the stream.
- 400 Respect seasonal trail closures during wet springs to prevent this on the trails.
- 500 This type of off-trail-riding up and down steep slopes-often causes scars on the land and deep gullies with spring rains and is generally not allowed on public land in Utah.

Answers

- 100 What are wet areas, riparian areas, marshes, lakeshore, wet meadows, or stream banks?
- 200 What are water bars?
- 300 What are stream banks?
- 400 What is erosion?
- 500 What is hill climbing?

TRAILS

Questions

- 100 Many non-motorized trail users get annoyed with OHVs because of this.
- 200 Seasonal trail closures help to protect important habitat for this during winter and spring months
- 300 When talking to others on the trail, always do this so you are not intimidating to them, so that you can hear them better.
- 400 OHV riders always yield, pull over, and shut motors off when meeting this trail user.
- 500 Motorized vehicles and bicycles are always prohibited in these special areas.

Answers

- 100 What is noise?
- 200 What is wildlife?
- 300 What is to remove your helmet?
- 400 What is a stock animal, horse, llama, or mule?
- 500 What are wilderness areas?

SEASONS

Questions

- 100 During wet seasons, trails are often temporarily closed to prevent this.
- 200 During this season, obeying seasonal trail closures helps to protect elk calving grounds or bird nesting areas.
- 300 Other than spring, this is Utah's "other" wet season when trails may be closed to prevent erosion.
- 400 During dry seasons, forest fires are a big concern. Never remove this on your OHV. It is required on all OHVs to prevent sparks that may cause fires.
- 500 If you don't respect seasonal trail closures, this is what will likely result.

Answers

- 100 What is erosion?
- 200 What is spring?
- 300 What is fall or autumn?
- 400 What are spark arresters?
- 500 What are permanent trail closures?

OTHER

Questions

- 100 One thing you need to do before riding on private land.
- 200 Something that you should never leave behind on the ground.
- 300 This will help you know where you are going and what travel restrictions are in the area.
- 400 It's very important that after you pass through one of these you leave it exactly like you found it.
- 500 The rider traveling this direction on a steep hill should pull over to allow other OHVs to pass.

Answers

100	What is to ask permission?
200	What is litter?
300	What is travel map?
400	What is a gate?
500	What is down-hill?

Land Ethic Jeopardy ***“Final Round”***

Instructor's Choice of Category and Question

Category: Land Ethics
Question: Pertains to conduct that is right or wrong with regard to the environment
Answer: What is a land ethic?

Category: Habitat
Question: These areas are needed to protect wildlife during winter months for food and shelter, and during the spring when wildlife have their young.
Answer: What is a security habitat?

Category: Wetlands
Question: Ethical riders should avoid soggy trails to protect the plants and avoid this loss of soil.
Answer: What is erosion?

CHAPTER SEVEN

Dilemmas and Decisions

Chapter Overview

Goal: Students will learn how to make ethical and responsible decisions regarding use of OHVs in various situations.

Objectives: Students will evaluate correct decisions for each dilemma and decide what they should do in each situation, then communicate their answers to the entire group.

Materials Needed: Overhead projector, "Dilemma" overlays, "*On the Right Trail*" video or DVD, DVD or video player and TV.

Duration: 45 minutes

In Brief

Through this activity students will have the opportunity to learn the basic principles of ethical and responsible OHV use. Following the review of OHV principles, students will have the opportunity to test their understanding when they are presented with real life situations and are able to answer what they should do in any given circumstance. Through this activity students will learn how to be responsible and ethical citizens regarding proper land use in the state of Utah.

Activity 7.1 – Dilemmas and Decisions

- Step 1:** Review the basic principles of ethical and responsible OHV use by showing the "*On the Right Trail*" video or DVD.
- Step 2:** Briefly discuss the principles with the group. You can also use Chapter One and the associated activities, prior to Chapter Seven activities if you have the time.
- Step 3:** Proceed with Activity 7.1 following the review.
- Step 4:** Place Dilemma overlay on the projector. Cover up all other dilemmas and answers on the page except Dilemma #1 with another piece of paper.
- Step 5:** Read Dilemma #1 aloud to the students. The instructor may ask the students to write down the answers individually, or simply have students raise their hands to answer. If the latter method is selected, make sure that everyone has a chance to answer a question.
- Step 6:** Read the correct answer to the students after each dilemma. Ask if there are any questions or comments after each dilemma.

Activity 7.1
OHV Dilemmas Sheet

1. You and your friend Jeremy asked permission to ride OHVs on your neighbor's pasture , which passes through public land. You have ridden there before and are familiar with the land. You come to a closed gate. Jeremy says, "Let's leave it open, we'll be back this way in an hour." You know your neighbor raises cattle but you don't see any nearby. What should you do?

Always leave gates and fences as you found them. Landowners and publicly used fences and gates to separate animals and pastures. Respect the landowners' property so that you may continue to ride in the future. You may expect to return soon; however, if an unexpected delay (breakdown or different return route) occurs, an open gate could allow the cattle to escape.

2. While riding along a mountain trail you and your friends spot three elk in a clearing. Jim wants to ride closer for a better look. Cindy wants to stop and take a picture. The elk do not see you. What should you do?

Stay seated on your machines and observe animals from a distance. Use cameras with zoom lenses or binoculars for a closer look. If the animal moves or changes what it is doing as a result of your presence, then you are too close and should leave the area with as little noise as possible.

3. You and your friend Brittany are tuning up your motorcycles. Brittany takes the muffler off of her machine and after a ride around the yard, says, "I think I'll keep the muffler off, it feels like it has more power and I like how it sounds." She wants you to take the muffler off your machine. What should you do?

Noise doesn't equal horsepower. In fact, too little exhaust back pressure can mean less power and can cause engine damage. Mufflers are required by law. Do not take off your muffler. A loud motor often offends other trail users. Mufflers also act as a spark arrester to prevent fires.

4. You and three other friends are riding a new trail on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) property. You see a meadow you would like to explore, but the trail doesn't go that way. What should your group do?

Stay on the right trail! Although areas may not be closed to off highway use, going off highway can lead to a new trail being established in a sensitive area such as a wetland or a steep hill with fragile soil. When trails become established in sensitive areas they can cause resource damage, such as erosion, which could lead to areas being closed to future recreational use. Perhaps a walk around the edge of the meadow would stretch your legs and satisfy your curiosity.

5. You and Chris take your motorcycles to a Forest Service Trailhead. The trailhead sign says that the area is closed to motorized vehicles until July 1. Today is June 29. What should you do?

Most areas that are closed for a certain time during the year are closed due to wet trails or wildlife concerns. Respect closures and return when the area is open. Riding on closed trails can lead to permanently closed trails for OHV use.

6. You are out for a ride one day and are looking for elk in a distant meadow. You turn a corner and suddenly find yourself face to face with a group of four horse riders. The horses are scared and backing up quickly, apparently out of control. What should you do?

Pull over immediately and shut off your engine. If possible, pull over on the downhill side. Slowly take your helmet off and begin talking in a calm, gentle voice. Do not make any sudden moves. Once the horses have calmed, talk to the riders. Apologize and assist them if necessary. Do not start up your engine again until the horses have long passed you.

7. You and your friend are riding your OHVs up a steep trail and hear other OHVs on their way down the trail. What should you do?

Slow down and proceed with caution. In this case, you, the uphill driver, have the right-of-way. The downhill riders should pull over and let you pass.

8. You and your neighbors are going on an OHV trip. Your friend tells you that they do not know how to operate an OHV. What should you do?

Encourage your friend to take an OHV safety course by calling 1-800-OHV-RIDE. Statistics show that your chances for a serious accident decreases with proper training.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Pledge of Responsibility

Chapter Overview

Goal: Students will realize that they are responsible to make ethical and safe choices, which will lead to being good citizens.

Objective: Students will pledge to be safe, ethical, and responsible OHV riders and learn ways in which they can become more involved within their communities by spreading the message of responsible and ethical OHV use.

Materials Needed: Pledge of Responsibility (1 per student), On the Trail Checklist 2 pages (1 per student), OHV news articles and Community Service Overlay.

Duration: 15 -45 minutes

In Brief

Students will make a commitment to responsible and ethical OHV use by reviewing the On the Trail Checklist and signing the Pledge of Responsibility. If time allows, students will have the opportunity to review various OHV news stories from Utah and surrounding areas as well as discuss opportunities available to students for becoming involved with spreading the message of responsible and ethical OHV use.

Activity 8.1 – Be Responsible, Stay Safe, Get Involved

- Step 1:** Provide one Pledge of Responsibility to each student. Together, read aloud each item of the pledge. Ask if there are any questions.
- Step 2:** Ask students which items will be the most difficult to follow. Discuss these "problem spots" in more detail. Ask students if there is anything they would add or change.
- Step 3:** Once all the students have read and understand the pledge, have them sign their name and date the pledge.
- Step 4:** Ask the students to hang their pledge up in a visible spot at home and review it before they head out on the trail.
- Step 5:** Provide a "On the Trail Checklist" that students can take home and review.

Activity 8.2 – Additional Ideas

- Step 6:** Bring in "role models"-adults or older students-who follow an OHV ethic. Have older students peer teach younger students regarding the pledge and how to apply it in their lives.
- Step 7:** Discuss local examples of following (or not following) OHV ethics. (ie. helmet saves rider from serious injury, trail reconstruction deters erosion.) *See Appendix A or find articles of your own.*
- Step 8:** Following review of pledge, ask students to develop their own ethical code.

Step 9: Provide ideas for students who want to get involved with a local OHV project.
(*See Community Service overlay.*)

Pledge of Responsibility

1. I will wear a helmet at all times and other protective clothing suitable to the environment when I ride. I will make sure I am riding the right size vehicle for me.
2. I will only ride my OHV on off-highway trails or roads, and I will not ride on public roads or paved surfaces.
3. I will not carry passengers on my OHV nor will I let inexperienced riders ride on my machine without adult supervision.
4. I will not use alcohol or other drugs when I ride or before I ride.
5. I will ride in the company of others and never ride alone.
6. I will respect the laws when I ride and will honor the rules where I ride.
7. I will not litter, chase wildlife, or damage plant life where I ride.
8. I will be courteous and demonstrate my good citizenship to other riders and persons by offering right-of-way and respecting areas that are posted.
9. I will learn all the mechanical controls and safety devices of my OHV and check them each time before I ride. I will not modify the OHV exhaust system or remove the spark arrester from my machine.
10. I will use common sense and never show-off while riding.
11. I will never operate an OHV with out a Driver's License or Education Certificate.

I have made this pledge because I am a thoughtful, safe, and courteous citizen of Utah. I accept responsibility for protecting the land on which I ride, and preserving the sport and the safety of its enthusiasts.

Signature

Date

Modified from the OHV Riding Safety Training Education program of the West Virginia 4-H and from the SVIA "An ATVenture in Safety."

Activity 8.1

On the Trail

Safety Checklist

- _____ Abide by the OHV Pledge
- _____ Take an OHV Safety Course from Utah State Parks OHV Education Office
- _____ Call 1-800-OHV-RIDE

Equipment & Clothing: WEAR SEAVEN FOR SAFETY:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ helmet | _____ pants |
| _____ eye protection | _____ long-sleeve shirt |
| _____ boots | _____ gloves |
| _____ body armor: chest protector, kidney belt | |

1. PERSONAL ITEMS (in a fanny pack)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| _____ trail food & water (at least 1 quart) | _____ rain gear |
| _____ identification | _____ travel map |
| _____ medication (bee sting, asthma, diabetes, snake bite kit) | |

2. EMERGENCY KIT (red stuff sack)

You only need to prepare this kit once. Replace parts as you use them. Keep in a red stuff sack on your machine at all times.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| _____ fire starter and matches | _____ first-aid kit with instructions |
| _____ knife | _____ dried, high-energy food |
| _____ parachute cord | _____ whistle |
| _____ space blanket | _____ garbage bag |
| | _____ shovel |

3. TOOL KIT (small stuff sack)

You only need to prepare this kit once. Replace parts as you use them. Keep this kit in a small stuff sack on machine at all times.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ wrenches | _____ screw drivers |
| _____ 2 spark plugs & wrench | _____ flashlight |
| _____ master chain link | _____ headlight bulb |
| _____ wire | _____ tie-down strap/tow rope |
| _____ duct tape | _____ tire patch kit & pump |
| _____ locking pliers | |

4. EDUCATION CERTIFICATE (Carry this with you, it's the law)

If you are under 16 years of age you must complete an OHV education course and carry your education certificate with you while riding on public land.

Before you leave for a ride, make a SAFETY PLAN

- P** Prepare your vehicle for the ride. Make sure you have parental supervision.
- L** Let someone know where you are going and when you will return.
- A** Adverse weather or fire conditions? Check first.
- N** Never ride alone.

On the Trail Ethics Checklist

Courteous to Others and Wildlife

Horses

- Pull over, shut off your engine, slowly take off your helmet. Talk to horses in a calm voice. Do not make sudden movements.

Hikers

- Slow down and pass carefully. Maintain a slow speed after passing.

OHVers

- Downhill traffic yields to uphill traffic. If you are going down the trail, pull over and let the uphill riders pass.

Mountain Bikers

- Slow down. Downhill traffic yields to uphill traffic. Pass carefully and maintain slow speeds after passing. Never race mountain bikers.

Wildlife

- Never chase or harass wildlife. Stay on your machine and ride slowly & quietly away.

Gentle on the Land

- Hill Climbing is not allowed on public land in Utah and should only be done in an area designated and authorized as a climbing area.
- Obey seasonal trail closures to reduce erosion and protect important wildlife habitat.
- Ride on designated trails only. Do not ride in sensitive or wet areas.
- Don't litter—pack out what you pack in!

Hand Signals

Always signal with your LEFT hand



LEFT TURN - Arm extended horizontally, straight from shoulder.



RIGHT TURN - Arm extended straight from shoulder, and bent upward at the elbow with wrist at head level.



STOP - Arm extended straight from shoulder, and bent downward at the elbow with wrist at waist level.

On the Right Trail Educational Kit Evaluation

Please complete and return either to your presenter or to the address below:

School (organization): _____

Presenter Name & Organization: _____

Grade Level: _____ Number of days trunk was used: _____

Total # of students: _____ Average # of students/class: _____

(Circle responses below)

1. Please rate the overall quality of the presentation you received:

(If you presented the information yourself please skip to #2)

poor not very good OK good excellent

2. Did you feel that the associated core curriculum standards for your grade level were adequately addressed?

Strongly disagree disagree not sure agree strongly agree

3. The materials included in the trunk and binder easy to use and understand?

Strongly disagree disagree not sure agree strongly agree

4. This educational resource enhanced my students' understanding and appreciation of Utah's recreational opportunities, fish, wildlife, cultural or natural resources?

Strongly disagree disagree not sure agree strongly agree

5. Do you plan on using these educational resources in the future?

yes no maybe

6. Do you feel that this presentation and educational kit will assist your students in making responsible, ethical, and safe choices while recreating?

yes no maybe

7. What do you feel was the most useful part of the presentation or educational kit?

8. What are suggestions you might have to improve upon the presentation or educational kit?

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions. Your input is vital in ensuring that this curriculum provides the best and most useful information. Please send your evaluation to: Robin Fehlau, On the Right Trail, BLM, 324 S. State St., Suite 301, SLC, UT 84111.